

The Pope Forbids

Miss Havemeyer's Church Wedding.

MISS DORA HAVEMEYER.



THE wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer, of the great Sugar Trust family, and Lieutenant Cameron McK. Winslow, of the United States Navy, is an event that is awaited with much interest by society.

An unexpected circumstance that lends additional interest to it is the fact that the Havemeyers have vainly sought to obtain a dispensation for the celebration of the wedding in a Catholic church.

It is understood that the matter was referred to Rome, but that the Pope would permit of no exception in this case.

Miss Havemeyer is a very pretty girl and the youngest daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, from whom she inherits a great fortune. Her mother, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, is one of the most devout members of the Catholic Church among the wealthy classes of New York and is famous for her gifts to the Church.

The engagement of Miss Havemeyer and Lieutenant Winslow was one of the romances of the late war. The gallant officer has the enviable reputation of being one of the bravest men in the United States Navy. He commanded the launch from the Nashville which took part in cutting the Spanish cable at Cienfuegos only fifty feet from the shore, where the Spanish soldiers were entrenched and directing a hail of bullets from rifles and rapid-fire guns upon the Americans. This was generally conceded in the navy to be one of the most heroic and brilliant feats of the war.

The engagement of Lieutenant Winslow and Miss Havemeyer was announced immediately after the war. It excited universal sympathy, because the prospective bride was beautiful and rich, while the bridegroom was brave and handsome.

The date of the wedding was fixed for September 18, and it was hoped that it would be celebrated in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Newport. In order to bring this about it was necessary to obtain a dispensation, because Lieutenant Winslow is a Protestant, while his bride is a Catholic. Mrs. Havemeyer, however, expected to secure this, because she is a Catholic whose devotion and generosity to the Church are well known.

The Church as a fundamental principle does not approve of mixed marriages, as marriages between Catholics and Protestants are termed, but it recognizes many cases in which they are inevitable. Thus, in a community where the Protestants outnumber the Catholics it is not possible to prevent a large number of mixed marriages. Before a priest can celebrate such a marriage it is necessary to obtain a dispensation from the bishop of the diocese, and it is rarely celebrated in a church. Thus the marriages of Miss Gould and the Count de Castellane, of Miss Virginia Fair and William K. Vanderbilt and many other similar events took place in private houses.

Nevertheless such marriages do sometimes take place in churches, and Mrs. Havemeyer hoped to secure this privilege in her daughter's case, but has been unsuccessful, to her great disappointment.

One reason why Mrs. Havemeyer expected that she would be able to obtain permission for a church wedding for her daughter was that Miss Gammell and Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, of the British Legation, were married in St. Mary's Church, Newport. In this case, the bridegroom was a Protestant. It is said that permission was obtained through the influence of Cardinal Vaughan, the head of the English Catholic Church, who was intimate with the Herbert family.

Mrs. Havemeyer is said to have appealed to Archbishop Ireland to use his influence to secure the church wedding for her daughter, but thus apparently has been without avail. The wedding will, it is now understood, take place at Friedhelm, the Havemeyer residence at Newport, and will be attended with much splendor.



"What Shall Be Done to Find Employment for the Genteel Poor?"

BY THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK (LADY BROOKE).

S O many criticisms have recently been launched against my work for the betterment of the surplus million of women that I am forced to complain of the attacks and take opportunity to answer them. My critics, I find, are not unthinking people, as a rule, but are men and women, principally men, who have adopted premises largely biased and untrue, and have, accordingly, reached conclusions perverted and unreal. On these bases they have attacked my position and my efforts to aid the working women. I wish only to call attention to their errors and my general views, leaving them to resolve in their own minds the reasonableness of my plan.

In the first place, I lay down as an axiom that the really poor women are those daughters of professional men for whom we have as yet failed to find congenial and profitable occupations. They are too often forced by poverty into lodgings in large cities where they are eking out their sad span of life on a few pounds per annum. This charades picture is only too true.

Where the daughter of the poor professional lives at home the few pounds come in very conveniently to eke out the paternal income and simultaneously teach the girl independence and self-reliance; though even so it is difficult to see why the daughter should be paid on a lower scale than the son, who may be in the same office and probably earning twice or three as much as his sister. But where the girl has to live on her wage the picture is very different and it is hard to discover the "clear" among the "obscure" tints.

It is here the preliminary difficulty strikes me so forcibly that I am disposed to doubt, with the great thinker of old, whether my antagonist is "the kind of man" with whom I can argue out this subject—whether he

realizes, that is, for whom we are legislating. We do not want to draw our students from the same class as the lady typist or the lady clerk in an insurance or government office. These, as it has been pointed out in some papers, could not afford to pay £50 a year for two years in training. They learn their art and craft in a few easy lessons, or even settle down into their work without any previous training at all, because that work is, to a large extent, automatic, and they themselves are content to be mere machines.

We rather contemplate those who, under the old regime, would have turned to teaching for a resource. Here it is the critic appears to misapprehend me so entirely, namely, in discriminating the class of women whom we desire to benefit. He mentions the "daughters of professional men," and then straightway talks of their obtaining posts as "domestic servants." He might as well have suggested their selling watercress or hawking fish in the streets.

What we seek is to enter for the women of mind, culture and education, who, under the present system of things, have the utmost difficulty in finding occupations. It is the migration of such women—not the "lady help" or domestic servant class—that causes the removal from country to town, and the consequent depopulation and denudation of the country, for which we seek a remedy in more congenial and profitable occupation than that which is at present open to such women.

The question is, what shall we substitute? It is into this gap I have

thrown myself, and here I am altogether at issue with my critic. He says categorically that women cannot make a competence out of agricultural labor. It is the object of this letter and the aim of the institution it advocates to prove that women can.

If not, why not? That is the question on which all else hinges. Is woman defective in brain power, or has brain nothing to do with this particular kind of "culture?"—the term has pretty well passed into a byword in the secondary sense.

An old advocate of classical education used to say that if a boy's mission was only to turn a grindstone, he could turn it all the better if he learned Latin. That was, of course, a purposeful hyperbole, but it may be fearlessly asserted that the educated brain is better able to appreciate the niceties of this culture—be it petty or grand—than the less highly organized nature to which such duties have been hitherto relegated.

Anything like dilettantism or playing at hard work would be the most fatal objection I could imagine to such a scheme as I am contemplating, and I must be permitted to say that the writer with whom I am crossing swords does not seem aware of that element in the refined and cultured woman which the Americans call by the expressive name of "grit." May I suggest that, in certain familiar words, read with a slight difference, and with a purely legitimate expansion, the proper study of mankind is woman? Of course, there are rough details of work for which woman is physically incapable, and for this a workman would be employed, as he

equally would if the artist or craftsman were himself of the male sex.

The fact is, the critic is behind the times. He recognizes the fact—that it be taken as a fact—that women threaten to overwork the profession. And what is the alternative? Domestic service? If I thought that was the case—if there was nothing for my surplus million but to degenerate into lady helps for middle-class mistresses—then I should advise them to emigrate en masse to some distant land. It is because I do see a brighter prospect that I have embarked in my present work, and sent forth my modest sheet—the Woman's Agricultural Times—as the pioneer of my forward movement.

I am not in the least daunted by the discouragement that I have met with. It is not for the highly favored few I am catering; they can always manage for themselves. It is for the average woman—for the so-called surplus million.

I want them to be no longer a surplus, either with reference to themselves or the community, but to embark in work which, while it gives them congenial and profitable occupation, shall be of real appreciable value to the society of the coming century.

Above all, in the project I have formed there is no sort of eleemosynary element. Not only is the essential dignity of labor recognized, but I think I have proved that "it pays." That is the touchstone, after all. Dairying, horticulture, poultry keeping—have been proved to pay, and any difficulty in transit is merely temporary. It will soon be tided over by co-operation, which will help women to convey their commodities at the least expense and with the greatest advantage to themselves.

FRANCES E. WARWICK.

HOW THE ETERNAL "SERVANT GIRL QUESTION" HAS SOLVED ITSELF IN CHICAGO.

YOUNG MAN—to do work of second girl; must have good references. 288 East Division St.
MAN—Clean, sober, to take care of horses and help the lady with housework; good home; small wages. Address X 12.
MAN—With experience as cook, must also be prepared to do general housework. Address A 20.
ELDERLY MAN—to do chamber and laundry work. Address Hunter, 621 Wabash ave.
YOUNG MAN—for general housework. Address Employment Bureau.

THE servant problem has reached an acute stage in Chicago. Maid servants are being succeeded by men.

The advertisements which head this column are copied from a Chicago daily, and show the straits of the householders in the Windy City.

They are advertising daily for men servants. They want men cooks, men laundresses, men chambermaids, men second girls, everything but men seamstresses and men nurses—even those may come in time.

The situation is serious in Chicago. There is a servant girl famine. It is due, the worried chiefs of employment bureaus say, to two facts. First, and most potent, girls have grown so independent that they will not do housework except in their own families.

Besides this is the aversion every woman entertains for "working for" another woman. There is enough of the primitive being left in the advanced woman to insure her yielding more readily to man than to woman's authority. Hence she had rather work in a factory or a store with a man for a superior than in a mansion with a woman at its head.

The second reason, and a convincing one, is that servant girls have developed specialities, and will not adapt themselves to the democratic needs of a household that employs one or two servants. The cook will not do laundry work. The laundress will not climb to the second floor and substitute for the chambermaid, and the chambermaid would "leave, ma'am," if she were asked to relieve the nurse girl for a day.

The spirit of this age of specialists has invaded the servant girl ranks and depleted them. The servant girl famine is not confined to Chicago. It has extended to the city on the Mississippi, St. Louis.

"You cannot get girls for love or money," complain the householders, and in their discouragement they are advertising for men servants. Most of the experimenters have declared themselves well satisfied.

Men servants are proving very acceptable," said a woman in charge of one of the big intelligence offices. She enumerated their superior qualifications.

Permanency. Men are not so likely to leave at short notice or on notice at all. Endurance. They can bear the strain of the day's routine better, and they are less

be the best. The cooks are men from first to last."

Punctuality. They have been trained for generations to promptness. That is quite as necessary in housework as in business. They should be better laundresses because they are stronger better chambermaids for the same reason. Better "second girls" because they are not so easily tired by running up and down stairs and on errands.

The spirit of this age of specialists has invaded the servant girl ranks and depleted them. The servant girl famine is not confined to Chicago. It has extended to the city on the Mississippi, St. Louis.

"You cannot get girls for love or money," complain the householders, and in their discouragement they are advertising for men servants. Most of the experimenters have declared themselves well satisfied.

Men servants are proving very acceptable," said a woman in charge of one of the big intelligence offices. She enumerated their superior qualifications.

Permanency. Men are not so likely to leave at short notice or on notice at all. Endurance. They can bear the strain of the day's routine better, and they are less

be the best. The cooks are men from first to last."

They have a keeper eye for details. They have a genius for marketing which men lack. And they can make beds, which men cannot. At least they never do. A woman is handy with her needle.

Women have many claims to superiority as a servant, but if she will no longer be a servant the householder has no recourse but to employ man in that capacity.

Women have one peculiarity trying to their employers which no man shares. They have calls from their beaus and the beau chambers natch space and exhausts much time that belongs to the employer.

The man servant will not entertain a policeman or other swain in the kitchen, but will be not ask for more evenings out than his predecessor allowed?

It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question.

It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question.

It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question.

It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question.

It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question.

It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question.

It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question. It is a big question and a serious question.

What can we do? If we cannot have maid servants we must hire men.

"We are taking our meals out now," said one Chicago woman desperately. "It is a dreadful situation, but I cannot do a thing. Girls want the earth now, but we can't afford to let them have it."

Much has been said by tongue and pen of the inroads made by women into what were considered distinctively masculine

Housemaids, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Housekeepers, Scullery maids, Washerwomen, Nurse girls.

These are the specialties in household arts, and it may be seen that for all but nurse girls there are male duplicates.

If the growing dislike for housework continues there may be found men to supersede the women altogether. They may not be Americans, and they may not be from European shores, but there are Asiatics in plenty to offer their services.

The Japanese are polite and efficient, the Chinese energetic and frugal. Will the American girls' desertion of the hearths of others open the race war anew?

Unquestionably much of the blame for the servant girl famine in Chicago lies at the door of the mistress. Had mistresses always been kind there would have been no insurrection of maids.

Fifteen years ago there was but one servant in many households. They called

Porters and footmen, \$6 a week or work in the factories at less. The shop or factory girl has her vaunted "independence," although, alas, in many cases, she has little else.

The cook or second girl who earns from \$3 to \$8 a week makes a larger net income than the average saleswoman or stenographer. She has a home and better board than she could pay for on a small salary, and has these at no cost at all.

She can therefore dress better and save more than if she were shopgirl or typewriter.

But the clerk or shopgirl has her evenings to herself. She can receive her admirers in the parlor of the boarding house. It is true, and not her employer's kitchen. Besides, she can have that boon that girls prize above rubies, "all her evenings."

If there be a revulsion of feeling on the part of servant girls in Chicago or elsewhere, and a return to the paternal fire-side, there must be a removal of the causes that have brought about the revolt.

Mistresses must learn to be considerate of maids, and girls must rid themselves of the idea that doing domestic duty in other homes than their own is a species of slavery.

A cook of thirty years' experience once told the writer that the trouble all lay in a name. "If they didn't call us servants, we'd go back. Call us house helpers, and it won't be so hard to get us girls."

From all of which it would appear that the Chicago servant girl famine will prove a long one and that men servants are to have their day.

With the household specialists have come the cap and apron, the latter with the sweeper.

Many revolted at the cap and apron, and endeavored to hide it in the closet at

Housemaids, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Housekeepers, Scullery maids, Washerwomen, Nurse girls.

These are the specialties in household arts, and it may be seen that for all but nurse girls there are male duplicates.

If the growing dislike for housework continues there may be found men to supersede the women altogether. They may not be Americans, and they may not be from European shores, but there are Asiatics in plenty to offer their services.

The Japanese are polite and efficient, the Chinese energetic and frugal. Will the American girls' desertion of the hearths of others open the race war anew?

Unquestionably much of the blame for the servant girl famine in Chicago lies at the door of the mistress. Had mistresses always been kind there would have been no insurrection of maids.

Fifteen years ago there was but one servant in many households. They called

Porters and footmen, \$6 a week or work in the factories at less. The shop or factory girl has her vaunted "independence," although, alas, in many cases, she has little else.

The cook or second girl who earns from \$3 to \$8 a week makes a larger net income than the average saleswoman or stenographer. She has a home and better board than she could pay for on a small salary, and has these at no cost at all.

She can therefore dress better and save more than if she were shopgirl or typewriter.

But the clerk or shopgirl has her evenings to herself. She can receive her admirers in the parlor of the boarding house. It is true, and not her employer's kitchen. Besides, she can have that boon that girls prize above rubies, "all her evenings."

If there be a revulsion of feeling on the part of servant girls in Chicago or elsewhere, and a return to the paternal fire-side, there must be a removal of the causes that have brought about the revolt.

Mistresses must learn to be considerate of maids, and girls must rid themselves of the idea that doing domestic duty in other homes than their own is a species of slavery.

A cook of thirty years' experience once told the writer that the trouble all lay in a name. "If they didn't call us servants, we'd go back. Call us house helpers, and it won't be so hard to get us girls."

From all of which it would appear that the Chicago servant girl famine will prove a long one and that men servants are to have their day.

With the household specialists have come the cap and apron, the latter with the sweeper.

Many revolted at the cap and apron, and endeavored to hide it in the closet at

Housemaids, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Housekeepers, Scullery maids, Washerwomen, Nurse girls.

These are the specialties in household arts, and it may be seen that for all but nurse girls there are male duplicates.

If the growing dislike for housework continues there may be found men to supersede the women altogether. They may not be Americans, and they may not be from European shores, but there are Asiatics in plenty to offer their services.

The Japanese are polite and efficient, the Chinese energetic and frugal. Will the American girls' desertion of the hearths of others open the race war anew?

Housemaids, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Housekeepers, Scullery maids, Washerwomen, Nurse girls.

These are the specialties in household arts, and it may be seen that for all but nurse girls there are male duplicates.

If the growing dislike for housework continues there may be found men to supersede the women altogether. They may not be Americans, and they may not be from European shores, but there are Asiatics in plenty to offer their services.

The Japanese are polite and efficient, the Chinese energetic and frugal. Will the American girls' desertion of the hearths of others open the race war anew?

Unquestionably much of the blame for the servant girl famine in Chicago lies at the door of the mistress. Had mistresses always been kind there would have been no insurrection of maids.

Fifteen years ago there was but one servant in many households. They called

Porters and footmen, \$6 a week or work in the factories at less. The shop or factory girl has her vaunted "independence," although, alas, in many cases, she has little else.

The cook or second girl who earns from \$3 to \$8 a week makes a larger net income than the average saleswoman or stenographer. She has a home and better board than she could pay for on a small salary, and has these at no cost at all.

She can therefore dress better and save more than if she were shopgirl or typewriter.

But the clerk or shopgirl has her evenings to herself. She can receive her admirers in the parlor of the boarding house. It is true, and not her employer's kitchen. Besides, she can have that boon that girls prize above rubies, "all her evenings."

If there be a revulsion of feeling on the part of servant girls in Chicago or elsewhere, and a return to the paternal fire-side, there must be a removal of the causes that have brought about the revolt.

Mistresses must learn to be considerate of maids, and girls must rid themselves of the idea that doing domestic duty in other homes than their own is a species of slavery.

A cook of thirty years' experience once told the writer that the trouble all lay in a name. "If they didn't call us servants, we'd go back. Call us house helpers, and it won't be so hard to get us girls."

From all of which it would appear that the Chicago servant girl famine will prove a long one and that men servants are to have their day.

With the household specialists have come the cap and apron, the latter with the sweeper.

Many revolted at the cap and apron, and endeavored to hide it in the closet at

Housemaids, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Housekeepers, Scullery maids, Washerwomen, Nurse girls.

These are the specialties in household arts, and it may be seen that for all but nurse girls there are male duplicates.

If the growing dislike for housework continues there may be found men to supersede the women altogether. They may not be Americans, and they may not be from European shores, but there are Asiatics in plenty to offer their services.

The Japanese are polite and efficient, the Chinese energetic and frugal. Will the American girls' desertion of the hearths of others open the race war anew?

Housemaids, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Housekeepers, Scullery maids, Washerwomen, Nurse girls.

These are the specialties in household arts, and it may be seen that for all but nurse girls there are male duplicates.

If the growing dislike for housework continues there may be found men to supersede the women altogether. They may not be Americans, and they may not be from European shores, but there are Asiatics in plenty to offer their services.

The Japanese are polite and efficient, the Chinese energetic and frugal. Will the American girls' desertion of the hearths of others open the race war anew?

Unquestionably much of the blame for the servant girl famine in Chicago lies at the door of the mistress. Had mistresses always been kind there would have been no insurrection of maids.

Fifteen years ago there was but one servant in many households. They called

Porters and footmen, \$6 a week or work in the factories at less. The shop or factory girl has her vaunted "independence," although, alas, in many cases, she has little else.

The cook or second girl who earns from \$3 to \$8 a week makes a larger net income than the average saleswoman or stenographer. She has a home and better board than she could pay for on a small salary, and has these at no cost at all.

She can therefore dress better and save more than if she were shopgirl or typewriter.

But the clerk or shopgirl has her evenings to herself. She can receive her admirers in the parlor of the boarding house. It is true, and not her employer's kitchen. Besides, she can have that boon that girls prize above rubies, "all her evenings."

If there be a revulsion of feeling on the part of servant girls in Chicago or elsewhere, and a return to the paternal fire-side, there must be a removal of the causes that have brought about the revolt.

Mistresses must learn to be considerate of maids, and girls must rid themselves of the idea that doing domestic duty in other homes than their own is a species of slavery.

A cook of thirty years' experience once told the writer that the trouble all lay in a name. "If they didn't call us servants, we'd go back. Call us house helpers, and it won't be so hard to get us girls."

From all of which it would appear that the Chicago servant girl famine will prove a long one and that men servants are to have their day.

With the household specialists have come the cap and apron, the latter with the sweeper.

Many revolted at the cap and apron, and endeavored to hide it in the closet at

Housemaids, Chambermaids, Waitresses, Housekeepers, Scullery maids, Washerwomen, Nurse girls.

These are the specialties in household arts, and it may be seen that for all but nurse girls there are male duplicates.

If the growing dislike for housework continues there may be found men to supersede the women altogether. They may not be Americans, and they may not be from European shores, but there are Asiatics in plenty to offer their services.

The Japanese are polite and efficient, the Chinese energetic and frugal. Will the American girls' desertion of the hearths of others open the race war anew?



WANTED—Men with Experience as a

tired and nervous and cross after a hard day.

Strength. The raunted delicacy and deftness of the feminine touch is largely a myth, according to the middlemen between the employer and the employee.

"It may be heretical to say so," said the chief of the employment bureau, "but men are better cooks than women. There is no use denying it. Look at the

or two the operator hears a distinct "kling," and drawing the magnet out, there hangs the little iron particle which might have blinded the man in a short time had it not been for this ingenious operation.

The fame of Professor Hirschberg's operations has spread even to the United States, and following his method, the operation by which the eyesight of many a blacksmith or mill operator has been saved is now generally practiced in accordance with the

her "the girl," and she was treated somewhat like a companion. She did "general housework." That included cooking, scrubbing, washing, sweeping, caring for the children. She did not wear the livery of cap and apron.

With the household specialists have come the cap and apron, the latter with the sweeper.

Many revolted at the cap and apron, and endeavored to hide it in the closet at

There's No Use Denying Men Are Better Cooks than Women."